## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET,

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR.

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APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway. THE

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618% Proadway.—Fenales Unly in Attendance.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, January 6, 1879.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S BERALD.

PAGE.

1-Advertisements.

2—Advertisements.

3—The Telegraph Operators' Strike: Growing Magninude of the Movement All Over the Country—Death in Cosmetics and Croton Pipes—The Reign of Blood: Shooting of James L. gan No. 2 in Houston street—Journalistic Sharp Practice: How the Copperhead Organ Obtains its News—The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

graphical Society.

4-Europe: A Gloomy Prospect at New Year for England—Grand American Dinner at Rome—The Stabbing of Frank Besgen—Land and Ocean Telegraph Cables—Central and South America—News from Cuba—Yachting and Pedestrianism.

6—Proceedings of the Law Courts—New York City and Police Intelligence—Annual Report of the Street Cleaning Contractor—Personal Intelligence—Brooklyn and Suburban News—Slaughtering the Dogs—Oblivary Notice—Woman's Rights in Iowa—A Brown Wedding—Spirit of The Turf: The Sporting Paper Min "Go for" Fach Other.

6—Editorials: Leading Article on A Contrast,

6-Editorials: Leading Article on A Contrast, General Grant and President Grant—Amusement Amouncements

ment Announcements.

(7—Telegraphic News from all Parts of the World:
The Government Crisis in Spain—Washington: Rumored Negotiation in Spain for the Sale of Cuba; Arrival of a Paraguayan Envoy—Army and Navy Intelligence—Beaten, Robbed and Gagged in Dutchess County—

Amusements—Business Notices.

8—Rome and Egypt: Paris Fashions in the Papal Council—Annual Report of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners—Solar Eclipses—Israelite Miscegenation—Arizona: Interview with Governor Stafford.

9—The Abdailah Raffle: Vagaries of a Police
10—The State Capital: Repeal of the Fifteenth
Amendment by the Legislature: the Epiphany
at S. Alban's Church—The Sleepy Hollow
Butchery—Suicide by Hanging—Lecture
on Old and New Theories—Bail of
Mutual Lodge L. O. of O. F.—The Mace
and Allen Fight—Labor in the South—Commerce of the Eric Canal—Shipping News—
Advertisements.

Advertisements.
Roundsman—The Funeral of George Peabody—Financial and Commercial Reports—Real Estate Transfers—Our Foreign Policy—California Oranges—Marriages and Deaths.

11—The Recent Auroral Display—The Peach

Orchards of California—Advertisements.

12—Advertisements.

THE PURCHASE OF CUBA.—Our Washington correspondent has seen a private letter from Madrid, which says that Prim and Serrano are both inclined to favor a sale of Cuba to the United States, but are fearful of the effect on the Spanish people, who are bitterly opposed to it. Spain needs money, and that fact would no doubt facilitate negotiations.

THE CHINESE MISSION.—Ex-Governor Low Is on his way to New York from Washington, and next Saturday will start by rail to San Francisco. On the first of next month he will sail for Shanghae to assume his duties as United States Minister in China. He has received full instructions to carry out faithfully the provisions of the Buringame treaty, and especially to be prompt and firm on the question of protecting American citizens and property in the Celestial empire.

THE STREET CLEANING CONTRACT.—The Superintendent of Street Cleaning has made his report to Mr. Brown, the contractor, for the past year. It was laid before the Common Council yesterday. The Superintendent says the work has been greater than usual, owing, among other things, to the increase of population, and he has lost about ten thousand dollars by the unusual mixture of sand in the street manure which he carts off to sell. He thinks an appropriation of about one million dollars would keep the city clean for the present year.

PROCERDINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE,-The fifteenth amendment resolution, repealing the resolution of the previous Legislature, was passed in both houses of the Legislature yesterday. In the Assembly a debate of one hour's duration ensued upon it, in which Mr. Murphy contended that the ratification by the previous Legislature had not been completed. In the two houses various measures of interest were introduced, among them bills repealing the Conspiracy laws, or the laws against workingmen's strikes; repealing the Excise law, amending the Metropolitan Police laws, declaring Mr. Henry Smith's appointment as Supervisor valid, providing for certain street railroads, and to compel the gas companies to report to the Comptroller. Both houses agreed to adjourn to-day until Tuesday, in order to give the presiding officers time to form the regular

A Contrast-General Grant and President

General Grant throughout the war and up to the time of his election to the Presidency was justly regarded as a thoroughly representative American. On all questions in which the honor, glory and progress of his country were involved he was American to the core. He had none of the contracted ideas of New England of sectional politicians, no affinity with European or monarchical institutions, prejudices or habits of thought. Raised in the great West, he had the broad and sturdy republican ideas of that section. His patriotism was elevated, and, like the region of country where he had his home, was wide in its range and as comprehensive as its destiny. He had no narrow views of American policy or progress, and, like all true Western men, believed in the manifest destiny of this mighty republic. Such a man was General Grant when he re-entered the army at the commencement of the late war, and all through his glorious military career till he reached the

It will be remembered how truly this lofty American patriotism of General Grant was shown in the case of the French occupation of Mexico. He regarded the invasion of that neighboring republic by the French and the setting up a monarchy on our border by a European Power as a gross insult to the United States, as a blow at republican government on this Continent and as a violation of the Monroe doctrine. He said, in fact, it was a part of the war against the United States, and that the war would not be completely finished till the French and their mperial system were driven from Mexican so L Acting upon these views he boldly proposed to march an army to the Rio Grande to drive the French out of Mexico. At that time he had no fear of war with any European nation. He would have risked a war with France in defence of American republicanism and institutions; yes, to defend those in a neighboring country, though we had no difficulty with France ourselves apart from this question he would have risked a war with the greatest Power in Europe to defend and protect American republicanism. A thrill of pride and admiration ran through the hearts of our people when the great captain of the war thus proclaimed his fearless and lofty American patriotism. He knew that France could not measure swords with the United States, if even Napoleon had been foolish enough to try the experiment. He knew, in fact, that all Europe combined could not conquer this republic, or even land any considerable force on its shores. But whatever the risk or cost, he was ready then to defend republican principles in America and the established policy of his

What a change has come over General

Grant since he became President! Or rather what a change has taken place since last spring or summer! In the case of Cuba he seems to have forgotten his high-toned American principles and policy. He seems to quail before an insignificant Power like Spain, and to abandon the cause of republican liberty in America from fear of the least difficulty. How are the mighty fallen! Yet, when we speak of the President we would rather say his administration, for we cannot believe his nature is changed, and still think that in his heart he wishes the independence of Cuba There is every reason to fear he has been and is influenced in his anti-Cuban and un-American policy by certain members of his Cabinet and the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Secretary of State, Attorney General Hoar and Mr. Sumner have misled him, no doubt, by a cunning and persistent system of misrepresentation. position they have assumed on the Cuban question and their outspoken hostility to the Cuban cause leave no doubt about that. Then. it is known that while the lamented General Rawlins lived and was a member of the Cabinet the President manifested great interest in the Cubans, and went so far even as to intimate last summer to the Spanish government, through our Minister at Madrid, that the United States would have to recognize the Cubans before long. With the death of his friend the noble Rawlins, the President appears to have fallen completely under the inluence of the pro-Spanish members of the Cabinet and Mr. Sumner. Hence was perpetrated that outrage upon the feelings and sentiment of the American people in letting loose the thirty gunboats from our shores to crush, if possible, the rising republic of Cuba; hence the overstrained and extraordinary efforts that have been made to prevent the Cuban patriots from getting any supplies from this country, and hence the deaf ear the administration has turned to the appeals of the American press and public and the Cubans.

Now, the question is, will the President hereafter follow the promptings of his own heart, or those blind, narrow-minded and prejudiced men that surround him? The Cubans are entitled to recognition, for they have an organized government and have fought for upwards of fifteen months, heroically and with remarkable success, the war for republican freedom. On reasonable international grounds they are entitled to this; but the government ought to take bolder and higher ground than that. It ought to follow the sympathies and wish of the American people, and aid, directly or indirectly, the cause of liberty in Cuba. A million and a half of people, American born, almost within sight of our coast, who have never been allowed the smallest right of selfgovernment, and who have been under the neel of the worst despotism in the world, cry to us for help, or at least for recognition. can give this without danger or inconvenience. Ought we not to do it? But if we lay aside all sentiment-if we choose to say we care nothing for a brave and suffering people struggling for freedom, or for the progress of American republicanism—and look at this matter in a selfish point of view only, there are the strongest reasons for securing the independence and angexation of Cuba. It would be the most valuable possession the United States could acquire. Its internal and natural wealth is incalculable, its developed resources vast, its commerce very large, and in a naval and military point of view it is the key of the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea and the whole of the Antilles. Our interest in every way, and on a large scale would be promoted by the independence and recognition of

Cuba. Any other nation in the world simi-

larly situated would not hesitate a moment to soize such an opportunity as Cuba presents to promote its interests and to increase its power and grandeur. If the President cannot comprehend what is our national policy with regard to Cuba, it is to be hoped Congress will.

The Democratic Opening at Albany-The Good Time Coming.

"Oh! be joyful," ye long-waiting and longsuffering democracy! A full swing at Albany, and the first full democratic swing for twenty odd years! Legislature, Governor, State officers, judiciary, all right, and Tammany master over everything, and Peter the ringmaster of Tammany. The fashionable fall opening of our pretty milliners is lovely; the social opening of the New Year in Gotham is delightful; the spring opening of the St. Lawrence is magnificent, and the summer opening of the watering places is the opening of a glorious harvest to railways, steamboats, hotels, hack drivers and baggage smashers; but all these openings are eclipsed in loveliness, deliciousness, magnificence and glory by the grand and glorious opening of the de cracy in full swing at Albany. It beats the opening of Congress, for it covers a margin of five hundred millions of money in jobs and spoils; it casts into the shade the opening of the British Parliament or the French Chambers; yea, it bangs out the opening of the Suez Canal.

Mayor Hall has only modestly hinted at It because he felt, in broaching the subject, that it was beyond his power of language to do it justice; Governor Hoffman, in his message, luxuriates in the charming prospect; Lieutenant Governor Beach opens the State Senate in an unctuous thanksgiving, and Speaker Hitchman, in his congratulations to the Assembly, looms up as terrific to his enemies as Goliath, the staff of whose spear was like a weaver's beam, or like the jibboom of a three-masted schooner, and as the giant of the Philistines defied the armies of Israel so Hitchman defies the powers of Congress. We have had a mighty revolution in New York, in an election which went by default, and the first manifestations at Albany are very much like the preliminary outgivings of the French National Assembly against Louis Sixteenth and his dynasty.

The first business motion in the Senate is from Mr. Tweed, in the form of a resolution to repeal, rescind, annul, upset, abolish and recall the ratification of New York of the fifteenth amendment. Wherefore? Because it is apprehended that the power given to Congress in said amendment to enforce negro suffrage "by appropriate legislation" means the power to take the machinery of our elections out of the hands of Tammany Hall-an invasion of State and democratic rights which would reverse the vote of the Empire State the first pop and every time, in a radical regulation of repeaters and in a republican counting of the ballots. The issue is thus fairly joined-Tweed against Grant. On this fifteenth amendment the balance of power seems to be with Grant; but Tweed's is the voice of the 'unterrified" New York democracy; and in this motion he is striking for New York, Hoffman and the next Presidency, and peradventure for the Collector.

But it is in Mr. Creamer's first proposition in the Senate—the repeal of the Excise lawthat we have the breaking of the ground towards the coming millennium of the faithful on this blessed democratic island. The repeal of the Excise law! A good beginning. We had supposed it would be the repeal of the bothersome Registry law; but that will come in good time. Mr. Creamer knows what's what. Time was when "free soil, free speech, free labor and free men" was the winning war cry. "Free love" is somewhat now the fashion, and is a powerful idea among strongminded women and weak-minded men; but the legend of "free lager and free whiskey" overtops them all. The poetical excise officer, Burns, tells how "the de'il" once came to

And ran away with the exciseman.

And among the masses in every land, from that day to this, the exciseman has been a nuisance. Mr. Creamer knows how it is among the rank and file of his bailiwick, and that to them his bill will be a second declaration of independence. No more spies or informers, no more stopping of licenses, no more slipping around the corner to the back door on Sunday, and no more fears of the police.

This is the beginning; but mark the glorious programme. All the city boards and commissions, police and all, under the Mayor, and all the local legislation for them coming from the City Councils and the Mayor; and as there are henceforth to be no more bothering registrations of voters, and as everything is to be democratic, it will be absurd to keep up an opposition party. Therefore, all the men of this island, not employed by General Grant, will become democrats, and they will all be made rich from the spoils. The democratic majority in this city next fall (as there will be a vigorous republican fight in the rural districts) will be about one hundred and fifty thousand, and the tax levy will be perfectly splendid. New York is to be made a splendid city, and it will take five hundred millions in improvements to give it a good start towards the splendors of Paris as it now stands from the work of Baron Haussmann. But these five hundred millions drawn from the property holders will go among the working masses, and the working masses are the democracy, barring the lucky ones of the ring.

Such is the glorious prospect before us of this happy island. The city is to govern itself out and out; and as the city is democratic, and as democracy means the will of the people, and as it is the will of this people to be released from all these despotic radical restraints upon their liberty, even so shall it be. Some old fogies are afraid that the municipal government thus foreshadowed will largely increase the sale of pistols for personal security, but we think that it will only be in New York a democratic year of jubilee.

OUR CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN BUDGET.—We publish in another column the latest intelligence from the Central and South American republics. Generally speaking affairs are very quiet throughout. A most disastrous fire raged in Valparaiso and many buildings, among which was the British Consulate, were destroyed. The Paraguayan war still drags slowly along, and Lopez was still at large, but where it is impossible to tell.

The Paraguayan War-President Lopez's Son in Washington.

So varied and conflicting have been the ac-

counts from time to time regarding the pro-

gress of the war in Paraguay that it is next to an impossibility to form any correct esof the real state of affairs. Some time since we had occasion to inquire into the progress of the war, and we were not a little surprised to find that, notwithstanding an enormous expenditure of men, money and time by the allies, the only result accomplished was the overrunning of Paraguay by hostile armies in the fruitless attempt to subjugate its people and capture the acknowledged head of its government. Driven from the capital, routed from the principal cities, forced to retreat from his strongholds and compelled to take refuge in the mountains, President Lopez has proven himself a soldier of great genius and one of the most remarkable men of modern times. The army opposed to him has always been far superior in numbers, equipments and supplies. He has suffered from every disadvantage, and his only reliance was a thorough knowledge of the country, the belief in the final triumph of his cause, and a conviction that the Paraguayan people were with him. As moral support this was all very well; but in the trying hour of battle or when disaster after disaster had overtaken him something more was needed, and this was supplied in his remarkable skill as a soldier and his ability to triumph even in

defeat. When the war first broke out in Paraguay the United States had its accredited representative in the republic, but during the struggle the minister was withdrawn, and from that time to the present we have had no means of ascertaining correctly the real state of affairs within the Paraguayan republic. This is not as it should be. The United States should have its representative at Asuncion, where Sefior Paraubos, a Brazilian lawyer, runs the provisional government, ostensibly under the supervision of the allies, but in reality in the interest of the Brazilian empire. It is time, therefore, that the American government should know the real condition of things in Paraguay, and we are pleased to hear that Señor Emeleano Lopez, a son of the indomitable South American hero, has arrived in Washington. He comes here prepared to make such representations to the American government as may tend to alter the opinions of many who were led away by Brazilian announcements. Señor Lopez laughs at the idea of the annihilation of his father, and he says significantly that events will soon prove who is the master of the situation. Possibly the latest reports from Rio were then not so very far out of the way. The Paraguayan war is ended and the allied army is to return home, we are told; but the very vague statement that the whereabouts of Lopez was unknown looks strange enough, and may be interpreted differently from what the enemies of Lopez desire. A little time will tell. In the interim we trust that from Washington we may learn something that will sustain the belief that, notwithstanding immense odds and serious disadvantages, a South American republican President fighting at the head of his people was more than a match for a powerful empire, supported by able and willing allies,

## Spain-Another Crisis.

Spain is once again in what we might call agony. For a year and a half nearly she has peen before the world in a revolutionary character. During that time we have had no end of promise and failures abundant. There were those who hailed the revolution which sent Isabella adrift with high enthusiasm. There were others who regarded it as the beginning of trouble. Some hoped and believed in Spain. Some pronounced Spain hopelessly incurable. It is not our habit to follow the prophet of evil tidings. We were willing to give Spain a chance. Now, however, that we have had this protracted experience of Spanish incompetency; now that we have seen Spain going about for a year all over Europe and vainly begging a king, and with the facts of the hour before us, we must admit that Buckle's view of Spain is the correct one. Spain, according to that great writer, has been so long steeped in ignorance and misery that there is no hope of any immediate resurrection. Since the days of Charles the Fifth and Philip the Second Spain has been going backward year by year. The resurrection must be equally slow. It is now rumored that Serrano will be invested with the overeign power. It is said also that the Cortes are unwilling to adopt this extreme course. Meanwhile it is a fact that Prim ha failed. The refusal of Italy to allow the Duke of Genoa to become a candidate for the Spanish throne made Prim's resignation a necessity. It is also a fact that the partisans of Montpensier have become more active than ever. If it be true that Topete has expressed his willingness to take office the star of Montpensier is fairly in the ascendant. The real question now is whether Prim can do anything. The secondary question is, what will he do? The crisis is such that moments may work wondrous changes, and an extraordinary reaction be heard of at any moment from Madrid. CUSTOM HOUSE REFORMS.—Collector Grin-

nell has been unearthing a good many abuses in the Custom House-some of long standingand has been and is working faithfully in the work of retrenchment and reform, for which he is entitled to credit. We think, however, that in doing justice to Mr. Grinnell we need not do injustice to the late Collector Smythe. He, too, was a faithful officer, and cut down a good many abuses, and he would doubtless have cut off a good many more had he been actively supported at Washington. But his President, Andy Johnson, was too much absorbed in "defending the constitution" to have any time to spare in defending the Tressury; and so Collector Smythe was not properly encouraged in his efforts to save the public money. He did the best he could, and if Andy Johnson had supported him actively, and had devoted a little more attention elsewhere to the Treasury and a little less to his defence of the constitution, General Grant would have had a greatly reduced margin of rascalities to look after. As the facts will show, Mr. Smythe was one of the few of Johnson's collectors who made his own interests subordinate to the interests of the government. | to take the field.

The Great Day in Vanity Fair. Once a year they hold in Mr. Beecher's church, and in the full beam of that highpriced parson's patronizing smile, a sort of festival of pride of purse. For one day the parson and the people agree that they will lay aside the Christian pretence and parade themselves boldly, blatantly, with ostentatious disregard to the decencies of religious demeanor, as worshippers of Mammon. They indulge themselves with an orgic. One is elevated in their midst who goes through the formula of a huckstering sale, varying what he has to say with pitiful ribaldry and blasphemous dulness. He is the priest meanwhile, and his ribaldry is the doctrine of the hour. Around him there is full play of vainglory, meanness, the spite of rivalry, all the unchristian characteristics of human nature, and all exactly measured by a money standard. What is it that is bought and sold in this precious circle? Is it the rickety old furniture of a bankrupt hotel? Or a ship load of rotten oranges just in? Or the cheating paper scraps of Wall street? Or any other of the trumpery and despised lumber of the world? No! They buy and sell the places in church. They vie with one another in the eager manifestation of a piety that pays and that will have the better

of its neighbor at any price.

Is it forbidden to sell the Gospel? Is it forbidden to desecrate the temple and to worship Mammon? Then is this spectacle indecent and this sale wrong; otherwise, and if a man may go to heaven a little faster or a little slower according to his standing in the money market, and if he may facilitate his progress by the devices that give success in the transactions that have upon them the soil of common life, then is this sale an excellent invention. Christ said "Blessed are the meek" and "Blessed are the poor in spirit;" and in these words is the very essence of the revolution by which Christianity overturned heathendom and made the new world with a moral sense. But these words are not in the Gospel, according to the auctioneer of Plymouth church. Standing though they do in the place of honor among all the words of Christ, they are tubooed as the delusion of an age that did not understand trade. In their place they say "Blessed is the proud man who bids high," and "Blessed is the heaviest purse, for it shall have the best place." Suppose that one should attend this sale intent to act according to these words of Christ that these men all pretend to revere, would be not excite the same wonder that Christian and Hopeful did in Vanity Fair, when "some said they were bedlams and some they were outlandish men?"

No matter. If the Plymouth system is not admired by the world for its adherence to the spirit of what Christ taught it is evidently admired for something it likes better, and in the success of drawing to itself the attention of Fisk, of Erie, it can see the noble measure of its influence on the age; for Fisk is a speculator. He has the keenest nose of the kennel for what pays. He will buy whatever he can sell, and, of course, cares not whether it is this Plymouth "Gospel shop" or one more opéra bouffe company. Beecher, therefore, is to be congratulated, with all his saints, that speculation in the seats in his church has fallen into the hands of so ripe a master as the great gold muddler and operator in Eric and Great Western-the magnificent master of many and indiscriminate sensations.

THE SEQUEL TO THE ROGERS MURDER .-One year and four days ago Charles M. Rogers was killed at his own door, in broad daylight. by a ruffian whom circumstances at the time and subsequently on the inquest pointed out to be one James Logan. Several James Logans were arrested at the time, and, for the purpose No. 2 and No. 3. The James Logan who was classed as No. 2 was shot and fatally wounded in an affray on East Houston street, at an early hour yesterday morning, and now lies in a dying condition at Bellevue Hospital. With him, probably, lies the only hope of ever clearing up the Rogers mystery. He has made no statement yet, but it may be because he does not believe he is dying. It behooves the officers of the hospital or those attending him to watch and take down carefully his last words. for they may be of more importance than his whole life has been.

Confession of Buckhout.—Buckhout, the murderer of his wife and Mr. Rendall, in Westchester, made a confession yesterday while partially under the influence of chloroform, administered to him to test the truth of his pretended insanity. He says he killed his wife because she was unfaithful to him, and he does not know why he killed Rendall. As so many cases of this kind occur in which a plea of insanity is entered, the success of this experiment by chloroform is a matter of congratulation. Hereafter, when a murderer pleads insanity, put him under the influence of chloroform, and if he proves his insanity in that way send him to the insane asylum.

THE COUNTERFEIT SWINDLERS,-Judge Bedford has done another good thing for which he deserves the thanks of the community. He vesterday sentenced David H. Smythe, one of the notorious counterfeit swindlers of the city who carry on business by tempting their customers to invest in what they claim to be excellent imitations of the genuine currency, and then to save themselves from the law hold back the counterfeits and palm off on their unwitting confederate a mass of waste paper. They are generally secure in their rascality, because their victim cannot complain without implicating himself. But yesterday Judge Bedford caught one of these sinners on the hip and sent him up for five years, amid applause in all parts of the court room.

ARIZONA.-Governor Stafford, of Arizona, who is on his way to Washington, gave our reporter yesterday his views in regard to the mode of dealing with the hostile Indians in that country. It seems the Apaches, who number twenty thousand, overrun the Territory, and are of the old treacherous stripe of savages who hold to the torture and the stake in dealing with their captives, and have not been demoralized into civilization and peacefulness by bad whiskey. The military force in the Territory is about one thousand five hundred men, and is, of course, wholly inadequate. Governor Stafford suggests that more cavalry be sent to the Territory, or that volunteers from among the miners and farm 14 be allowed

Dress Fashions in Rome-A Brillo ... Scene, from the Cassock to the Crown.

The persons who have been engaged ! prophesying that nothing good or useful er enduring would come from the Ecumenical Council in Rome are likely to be sorely disappointed. They receive, in truth, the shock of the first counterblast to their predictions to-day by the publication in our pages of letters from our special fashions correspondent, who writes from the centre of unity-the point of harmony as it were of cosmopolitan, world-wide costumes-under date of the 18th of December. Journeying from Egypt the writer was enabled, compelled it may be said, to contrast in piour retrospect the simplicity, the garb and the mission of Joseph of old, as well as the vast amount of trouble which came to him about one single cup, with the splendor of the cassocks, the costliness of the robes, the blaze of the mitres and croziers, and of the gems which stud the chalices of those who have repaired to the land of Christian promise so as to garner a stock of food sufficient for the relief of the spiritual famine of the hour.

After passing the wayside tombs of men who were great in the time of Saladin, and chatting with Mademoiselle Imperia on the road, our correspondent journeyed by steam from Alexandria to Brindisi and thence ran up to the Vatican. In the cabins and on the deck of the vessel were saints in petto, and carnal beauties in full bloom, with disciplinary mortifications in the way of the use of food and vows to "live for forty days on illdressed fishes" during the approaching Lenter season, provided the company or individuals got safe to the objective point of their journey, vows uttered almost in unison, or, speaking more properly, in a discordance of aspiratiqwith resolutions of making "a good time" of it, and in the easy and luxurious effeminacy of silk wrappers, costly dressing gowns, with boots and chigaons-the first of great elegance and the latter of the Paris standard of magnitude. Next we have clerical vestments, and the train of Pius the Ninth as it was worn and borne up when the Pontiff moved on towards the high altar of the church of the Vatican.

Ex-royalty was ablaze in the galleries, consoled, no doubt, and encouraged by the reflec tion that all this grandeur had ensued from the courageous self-abnegation of Peter in throwing away his net-his only visible means of support-and boldly relying on the promise that he should become a "fisher of men." The lay aristocracy of Europe and America were fitly and worthily represented, and art and science and romance had their delegates and fuithful votaries. A crown of Protestanism was there in the person of the Queen of Wurtemberg, and Spain and Parma and Naples had their scions of monarchy. There was a brilliant medley of knights and nobles, and religious fervor was at its height, excited, but perhaps much more effervescent and evanuscent than in the days of "conviction" in North Britain, when "ye saintes were to prelates sarly." The medley realities were really gran notwithstanding, and receive full justice in o.

Is Salnave Dead or Alive?—We publis elsewhere two statements regarding the fate of Salnave. One account says that he destroyed himself, together with his fourteen sons; a second report says that he fled to St. Domingo. Of the two announcements we are inclined to favor the latter, notwithstanding the fact that the former reads very thrilling.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE .- The strik of the telegraph operators is spreading in all directions. Both sides make statements regard to the cause of the strike, which diff so materially that a harmonizing of views of the subject seems impossible. The matter at any time of interest to the general public, but it becomes painfully so when the result may be a stoppage of telegraphic communication with Europe and Cuba. The latest reports show that the strike is becoming general among the operators in the South and along the Newfoundland lines, where it will directly affect our Gulf and Atlantic cables. When matters come to such a crisis as this it is time the government should run the telegraph for a while, if only as an experiment.

OUR LETTERS FROM EUROPE. -By special written correspondence from Europe we have a very interesting elaboration of our cable telegrams to the 25th of December. The home prospect for the new year in Great Britian was discouraging, as our writer in London has tospeak of heavy taxation, depression of trade, political discontent, pauperism and crime Outside the Basilica, in Rome, there was a military review, the Papal army mustering in force, but it must be acknowledged not with anything like the coherent esprit which distinguishes the ranks of the clerical le ionaries of the Holy See. North Germany is about to make solid and powerful additions to the navy of the confederation. Austria was agitated by trades unionists and attempts at industrial rectification by the people. Generally speaking the elements for further consolidation or a wider separation both of classes and people were very active.

IRRIAND AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT .-

Our news by cable regarding the result of the election which has just taken place in the county of Longford, Ireland, is instructive. Mr John Martin was once a political convict. He is known to be wedded to his early anti-English opinions, although not a Fenian. He was sufficiently Fenian in sympathy, however, to be a popular Fenian candidate. Mr. Martin in the British Parliament would, we think, have become a very tame old lion. H. however, by a scion of one of the oldes families is an instructive lesson. It imply that there is more noise than Irish reformers. Ireland may gro will, but it is Mr. Gladstone's intenremove all cause of complaint that the growl, wherever heard, will provoke contempt, not sympathy.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE REPORT.—The annual report of the Police Commissioners is published in full in another column. It is in the main a somewhat satisfactory exhibit. The force, it states, is insufficient for the work, there being only one officer to every five hundred inhabitants in this city, and to every thousand in Brooklyn. The total number of arrests during the year in this city was 72,984, the Sunday clause of the Excise iaw exercising a salutary influence in the matter of drunkenness on Sunday.